

studs in his shirt instead of buttons, and stockings are dirt cheap.

The modern woman also gives the club woman a prize worthy of the prize in the club. The "daring" subject in the club is the "daring" subject in the club. The "daring" subject in the club is the "daring" subject in the club.

The names of participants in the Milwaukee biennial program are coming out slowly but surely. Among them are:

Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, Pasadena, Cal.

Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, Amherst, Mass.

Miss Alice French, Davenport, Ia.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, Chicago.

Mrs. Harlan Garland, Chicago.

One of the latest comers into the general federation is the new Society of American Women in London, of which Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin is president.

Florida club women have given the color the another good rub. It has a club of colored women.

Women's clubs belonging to the general federation are entitled to this representation at the Milwaukee biennial. Every club of fifty members or less is entitled to be represented by its president and by one delegate for every 100 members above the fifty.

Baltimore club women—members of the I. L.—are nothing if not patriotic. They have offered to the students in their high schools a prize for the best essay on "Women of the American Revolution."

That there is a good healthy art movement among women's clubs is shown by the announcement of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs for their next meeting. It is to be held at Newburyport April 29 with "Arts and Crafts and Village Industries" as the subject. These are the things that are to be so prominently brought forward in the exhibits of the art committee at the Milwaukee biennial.

The Brooklyn Woman's club is becoming practical. The other day it sent out postal cards to members asking if the annual social function of the club should be an expensive breakfast or luncheon this year, or something less elaborate. Evidently these women do not feel the need of feasting. It is a good sign in the right direction, just the same.

Club women in Boston will soon be writing spring poems. A delightful series they are taking a course of lectures on tree buds and spring flowers, illustrated with specimens from the Bussey Institute. The Cambridge club is the last one to take up this unique and interesting course.

The schools children of France are organizing savings societies under a law which was made operative in 1898. The children deposit two cents a week, of which goes to a pension fund for old age and the other to a fund for aid in sickness. For every child who contributes during the entire year the government gives a franc or nearly twenty cents to the common fund. It also gives a sum equal to the entire amount deposited. The aim of the undertaking is to imbue children with the idea of saving; to accustom them to the use of a bank book; to aid their parents to care for them if they are sick; and, since the pension fund cannot be broken into, to hold savings in reserve for old age. The savings banks are being overrun with deposits.

The Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage association on Industrial Problems Relating to Women and Children are Clara Bewick Colby, chairman, Washington, D. C.; Martha E. Root, Boy City, Michigan; Annie E. Diggs, Topeka, Kansas; Margaret O. Rhoads, Guthrie, Oklahoma; Annie English Sullivan, Vineland, New Jersey; Mary C. Bradley, Denver, Colorado; Gail Laughlin, New York City. The committee ask for suggestions and items from all persons interested in what might be done in this direction.

A daughter of very close Revolutionary descent is Miss Harriet H. Newman, now residing in Watertown, Mass., who is a granddaughter of Robert Newman, having an ancestral seat in the town of Christ Church, Salem street, who hung out the lanterns on his stepple on the night of Paul Revere's ride to Concord. Miss Newman, who inherits a goodly share of her ancestor's patriotism, has recently been admitted to a life membership in the Bostonian society, and is justly regarded as an interesting acquisition to its list of members, especially in account of her close relationship to one of the historic actors of the revolutionary period of our history.

FEMINE FLOTSAM.

About Women.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis is a good Greek scholar and her favorite reading is among the classics of that language, a volume of which she has always at hand.

The first lady student to be received into the Chicago Theological Seminary is Miss Florence Pennington, professor of Old Testament literature in the American College for girls in Constantinople.

Miss Dorothy Bowman, a California woman now in Mexico, has recently climbed to the summit of the volcano of Popocatepetl. She is said to be the first woman to reach the actual summit overlooking the crater.

Miss Susan de Forest Day, a wealthy Southern woman, has just bought a tramp steamer into a yacht and has joined the New York Yacht club. She is the first woman granted a commission to reach the actual summit overlooking the crater.

Mrs. Emma Louise Hitchcock, wife of Professor Hitchcock, of Washington, is organizing an expedition which she will lead to the famous Coocoo Island to hunt the fabulously rich treasure said to be buried there.

While women are only now being admitted to German universities, the doctorate was conferred on a young woman named Dorothea von Scholzer as early as 1787 at Göttingen after an examination in Latin, architecture, mining and algebra.

A young woman named Erika Paulsen has applied to the Budapest board of examiners for a certificate to practice as an architect. She already has her certificate as a draughtsman and as a master mason, but now she must demonstrate her ability in controlling bodies of men, and therefore must undergo a public trial.

For the last fifteen years Professor John Sanford, of the Minnesota State University, has been working to preserve the forests of northern Minnesota. Through her efforts, and with the assistance of Colonel John S. Cooper, a student of virgin timber between the headwaters of the Mississippi and Red River of the North was set apart by the government as a forest reserve and was named Itasca Park.

Zitkala-Sa.

A young Indian girl, who is attracting much attention in Eastern cities, on account of her beauty and many talents, is Zitkala-Sa, the violin soloist of the Indian band shown on its way to the Paris Exposition. Zitkala-Sa is a Sioux of the Dakota, and until her ninth year was a veritable little savage, running wild over the prairie and speaking no language but her own. Her first progress towards civilization was made at a friends' school in Indiania, and she afterwards attended Earlham College in the same State. Here she distinguished herself by carrying off first prize in oratory and also a first prize in an inter-State oratorical

A BLACK AND WHITE CREATION.



One of the new silver satin straws woven into an airy lace design and draped in such a manner as to need little trimming. In this case there is only a black velvet knot used and a black lace drapery partly over the brim.

contest among several Western colleges. She is a teacher at the Carlisle Indian school, but resigned to devote herself to the study of the violin in Boston. She has also published lately a series of articles in a leading magazine on the "Impressions of an Indian Childhood" and the "School Life of an Indian Girl," which display a rare command of English and much artistic feeling.

Selecting a Bonnet.

It is rather difficult as one grows old to choose a becoming bonnet. A safe rule to follow is to select a shape long enough at the sides, rather than one of the little round French bonnets, charming with young faces, but incongruous framing those on which time has set its mark deeply. There should be some trimming in front, but the general effect of the bonnet must be low, unless for a woman of middle age who still wears smart clothes and is so socially much in evidence. For her a smaller bonnet with a crepe or stiff ornament at the side is becoming, but it must always be worn with bonnet-strings—a necessity, indeed, for all bonnets for older women.

Fashions for the Middle-Aged.

Fashion is now kinder to elderly women than formerly. For the capacious dame permits them to wear a wide assortment of colors, instead of confining them to sober black. Soft grays and purples are quite appropriate for women who are sixty-five and older. The gown may be very effective in design, quite in keeping with the fashion of the day, and yet have an individuality about it that is very charming. Too many flounces and ruffles are out of place, and the plainer the skirt is made, the better. There should be soft folds of the material itself, whether it be of cloth, silk, or of peau de soie, or flat bands of pascameritine, with or without beads. Trimmings of lace and crepe are a plique of cut-work on a skirt are quite permissible; but all trimmings should be laid on flat. The skirts may have the broad front and side breadths, but must be made with a little fullness—not gathered, but fulness at the top of the front breadth, to allow for the rather larger figure apt to be acquired with the years. A long skirt in the house is altogether the prettiest, but for the street the skirt may be of walking length.

Scrubbing the Face.

Seventy-five per cent of the women I encounter look at me in holy horror when I insist on their scrubbing their countenances with a scrubbing brush; not such a brush I hasten to add, as one uses for the kitchen floor, nor yet a nailbrush, but a work of care and science known to the trade under the name of the camel's-hair face-scrubbing brush. With this brush, a pure hygienic soap, simple emollient or toilet cream, and plenty of hot water, I will undertake to cure most of the bad complexion in any community, always excepting cases of skin disease caused by internal disorders or inherited tendencies. I never advance this theory to a group of women that I am not met with "Oh" and "Ahs" and tales of professional beauties and great-grandmothers who never allowed even warm water to come in contact with their faces. But I remain obdurate. I say: "Produce your unwashed beauty or your remarkable great-grandmother," and they never do.

The four most emphatic representative types of protracted and persistent feminine beauty and perpetual youthfulness of our day at present are acknowledged to be Sarah Bernhardt, Lillian Russell, Lily Langtry and Adeline Patt. I know these women personally, and they are, without exception, the greatest scrubbers of my acquaintance. Mme. Bernhardt fairly revels in hot water, brushes and soap. Lillian Russell comes from her daily soap and brush scrubbing. Lily Langtry, Venus, Adeline Patt spends an hour a day washing and scrubbing her countenance, and Mrs. Langtry is a veritable water nymph.

There is nothing for it, if you want a good complexion you must first have a clean skin. How long do you think your

hands would remain clean if you dabbed them with a little wet rag once a day, or gingerly tapped them every morning with a soaking sponge. It is utterly nonsense. Hot water, pure soap, and a scrubbing brush used every night before going to bed; a thorough rinsing so that every particle of soap is washed out of the pores (it is just as injurious to clog the pores with soap as any other matter); a little toilet cream, if the skin is chafed or irritated; time and patience; and you have the party of a fair, fresh skin, despite all and every argument to the contrary, says the New York World.

The only real cure I know of for blackheads is the use of the camel's hair face-scrubbing brush with warm water and a pure hygienic soap. Use the camel's hair face-scrubbing brush every night. Immerse the brush in warm water, rub the soap on until you get a good lather, scrub the face for a moment or two, rinse thoroughly with clear warm water, then apply a good cold cream or skin food. All this should be done at night, just before going to bed. If you have the correct brush it may make the face a little tender for a day or two, but not longer.

TALLIES TO TRY.

Key Chains, Bracelets and Other Trifles at Progressive Card Parties.

Recently at a smart card club in New York bracelets and key rings were made to do service for tallies. The idea was ingenious. A jeweler had been taken into the scheme and for the women had simply bent heavy copper wire into the shape of bracelets. At the ends they were twisted in a similar way to hooks and eyes and so fastened about the arm. For the men key rings were made also of copper wire somewhat lightened in weight. When the party began, therefore, the guests were respectively presented with these trinkets; and as the game progressed little bells were passed about to be hung on those of the winners, while those that were so unfortunate as to lose the games had given them small brass charms in the shape of clowns and little pigs. They were also slipped at once upon the rings. Throughout the evening the jingle of these little things made a merry sound nor was the idea an expensive one to carry out. Over seventy people were present at the mentioned party and the whole of the tallies only cost a little over \$10.

Another pretty idea is to make pin cushions for tallies. Those for the women are fashioned of bright red cloth and are in the shape of hearts and diamonds. They should be quite four inches long and six wide, and have a piece of the bureau. Clubs and spades are used as models to be made into small, flat pocket pin-cushions for the men. For them black cloth is used. Chord sized china headed pins are passed about to record the games. White ones are used for those that win and black ones are given to the losers. After an exact pattern of these cushions secured they can be quickly and simply made at home and their cost is very small in comparison to their prettiness.

It is also known that neck and watch chains will be used a little later for tallies at fashionable card parties. They need not of necessity be those that are expensive. Light weight silver ones are wise to choose, or dainty gilt ones. But it is essential that those given to the winners and the neck should have good strong clasps and only reach about three inches below the collar. Upon them very large and brilliantly colored Venetian beads are strung every time a game is won. Equally large and equally white ones are given to those that are unsuccessful. For the men to string on their watch chains rather small deep blue and black beads are chosen, or even coral ones. Any selection of them can in fact be made so long as two distinct sorts are used to record the games.

Miniature tambourines and banjos are again in favor to be used for such purposes, and become before the close of the evening gaily decked with ribbons, usually red and yellow, which denote the successes and failures of the players. The custom seems to be to give the tambourines to the men and to have painted upon them fantastic pictures of ballet girls. The banjos are given to the girls and are often decorated with wreaths and cupids. Both of these tallies have attached to them long loops of ribbon that they may be slipped over the shoulders and worn. It is always a nuisance on such occasions to have to carry things about in the hands.

BREATHING TO GET BEAUTY

How Practice With the Lungs Will Improve One's Appearance.

If a woman only knows how to breathe correctly she can breathe into her face and figure and practically make of herself what she will a young woman. It is not only a matter of a week—and as she herself has a fresh, clear complexion and attractive figure, the club women present listened with attention, and most of them decided to take at least a short trial for the sake of a round waist and extra chest development.

"Beauty of form and carriage, as well as of voice and manner, depend upon the intelligent control of the breathing apparatus," said Miss A. L. Fairchild, the speaker. "It is our duty to do more than breathe correctly; we must breathe gymnastics of such power that ability that we may apply our strength to every day uses. In short, we must breathe as our wills de-

cide we ought, not as we happen to feel.

"For a practical application of breathing we will say that we wish to gain two reasons—that we may save wear and tear and to improve our personal appearance. Our backs are too broad, our chests too narrow, our throats and necks too thin. Time, patience and hard work will remedy all these and will give you a sense of freedom and power equal to the triumph of the mount when you found you need not tumble off your bicycle unless you chose.

"The three hindrances to good breathing are the modern collar, the new corset and the tight lacing of the heels. To mention only the third of these evils it is necessary that we keep our weight off our heels, at least while we are practicing breathing exercises, and let it all rest on the balls of the feet. We shall gain power and self-respect if we do this habitually.

"If we have not been breathing well, our figures and our clothing have suffered to our bad habits, so we begin our exercises wearing only light underclothes or a night dress. The first organs we are to deal with are the lungs, and we will get to them by the shortest and most direct route, through the mouth—that is, we will consider ourselves vocalists and breathe as though we were going to produce a tone.

"With our lips parted, we will draw slowly into our lungs every particle of air they will hold, then closing our lips take a firm grip of ourselves—to use a slang phrase—part our lips and breathe out the air as slowly as we took it in. This should take from one to two minutes. It is not at all material that one chokes, that one's ears seem full to bursting, or the head swims. We must keep at it until we can inhale and exhale with ease, standing, sitting or flat on our backs, letting out so little breath at a time that it can barely be felt on the back of the hand placed before the mouth. We must breathe in the air, not swallow it in gulps. That is better than the case of fire if we can slowly exhale instead of breathing in the hot air.

"I know that the chest can be expanded an inch and a half by regular practice. It is a good practice to place the hands at the waist, the thumbs overlapping in the back, and breathe until they separate. By inhaling until the hollows in the neck are filled the neck will gradually fill out and become round if not plump. Usually a half of the body and breathe it into any desired condition. Proper breathing is a great beautifier, but it must not be practiced spasmodically."—New York Times.

Wash Chamomile Gloves in Cold Suds

To clean chamomile gloves make a strong suds with white castile soap, and to two quarts of the suds add two tablespoonfuls of borax that has been previously dissolved in hot water. Let the suds get cold. Put the gloves on the hands and wash them carefully, as if washing the hands. Rinse in clear water, remove gently and put into a shady place to dry. When they are dry, wash them in hot water, rub them between the hands, which are held dry, to soften them.—New York Tribune.

The Question of the Nose.

Mothers should care for the noses of the children and see that they grow properly. The soft tissue of the organ can be moulded in early life. The thick nose can be made thinner by regular treatment, such as compressing it daily, either with the fingers or with instruments made with springs and padded ends so as to clamp the nose. A cloth-clip has been used and so adjusted as to bring about the right amount of compression. Many noses are wrong and twisted out of shape by the vigorous use of the handkerchief. The delicacy of the structure of the nose is not appreciated.

The shape and size of the nose are often of a character to cause great distress to the person, and the deformity—for in some instances it really amounts to this—is being with fortitude and resignation as something which cannot be remedied. The importance of the nose in its relation to appearance has been appreciated by the modern surgeon, and he does not regard it as beneath his dignity to perform operations for the improvement of this feature. Noses which are naturally misshapen and those which have been made so by blows and accidents, are restored or modified to assume a proper shape. Usually deformed noses interfere with the air passages, narrowing or blocking them, and the operation is a matter of necessity as well as of appearance. Persons do not hesitate to spend time, money and much endurance to have their teeth straightened; it is often quite as important to the health, and more important to the looks, to have the nose straightened or to have it restored to a more desirable form.

The Art of Dining Out.

If the hostess can catch no comet she must be content with meteoric wits, who make up for real brilliancy by saying what they say quickly and spontaneously, with the punsters, in short, and such hair-trigger intellects. Failing these, the last class above the borsopositive are those well-meaning diners out who load themselves with stories of a dinner at a soldier's going into an engagement with a belt full of cartridges. They may not get a chance for a shot very often, but given an opening, their fire is accurate and deadly till the last round is gone, when they are the more apt to miss the mark. We wit. Yet even these welterweights have their place at the table, for we must have bread as well as wine.

It was one of Lewis Carroll's pet fancies to have a dinner table in the shape of a dinner table. If the guests seated slowly upon a platform which revolved slowly around the circle till each one had passed opposite every guest seated on the inside of the table. But this would break up the little circle of the secret schemes for which the modern dinner is planned, and many a young man would find himself flitting with the wrong lady across the board.

TO DRESS THE BABY PROPERLY

The Clothing That Will Keep Him Comfortable and Healthy.

"A baby's clothing should be drawn over its feet and not slipped off its head," said Miss Marianna Wheeler, superintendent of the "Babies' Hospital of New York City," whose long experience in training nurse maids makes her an authority on all subjects pertaining to the care of infants.

"Nothing is more awkward than to attempt to dress a young baby in a sitting posture. It should lie on its back on the nurse's lap until quite able to sit alone. If the baby is put on as I describe there will be no fighting and crying, but, instead, the child will be fond of being dressed. For the first four months there should be a snug flannel band over its bowels. Later this should be replaced by a ribbed knitted band of wool, of course, and made like the top of a sock. It must be drawn over the feet and should be worn through the second year.

"I am sure that nearly all intestinal troubles in young children are caused by their bowels getting cold. It is the one place which must be protected if you would have a healthy child. There are three weights of these bands which I recommend, medium, thin and heavy. The very heavy should never be put on, and the same rule should be followed in selecting flannel garments.

"It is most important that a baby's clothes should fit the body. A too tight they frequently produce vomiting after feeding, while if too large they crumple into folds and cause discomfort. No pins or buttons should be used, but all bands about the body must be fastened. The opening at the back must be neither in the back nor front, but

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under the arms, where any irregularity will be least felt by the child.

"I disapprove very decidedly of putting veils over a baby's face. When the weather is so cold or so windy as to render a veil necessary no young child should be sent out of doors, but instead, given its airing in a well ventilated nursery. Veils affect the eyes and are as a rule uncleanly. In the majority of instances a mother never thinks of having the baby's veil washed. They wear one veil for the entire winter, so you can imagine the condition. Then, aside from this, a child's face is all the better for being exposed to the air, not only because it

allows her to breathe more freely, but it is healthy for the complexion.

"I am in favor of covering a child's feet and legs and prefer stockings to the fancy booties so much used. Stockings are snugger, warmer, and should be fastened to the diaper. This latter also is a garment for which I have reasons to differ from the majority of mothers and nurses. Cotton is the best and only material which should ever be used. Linen and silk are too cold, while wool is too irritating. A soft cotton cloth, not too large, is most comfortable and healthy. A cotton cheese cloth, white, of course, is about the best material. Babies' bones are soft, and if a mother wishes her child to have straight legs she must see to it that its diapers are not too large.

"The greatest care should be taken not to keep children too hot, and while light wraps may, and as a rule should, be kept on them in the early morning and late afternoon, in the middle of the day they should be removed. A common mistake among mothers, especially in furnace heated city homes, is using excessively heavy clothing for children. They usually live in a warm nursery, their circulation is active and they perspire more freely than a grown person. For these reasons the heaviest flannels should never be used, even in very cold climates, but extra heavy wraps be put on when they are taken out."

As Hetty Green Sees It.

"Because a girl's father happens to be well off financially is no reason why she should not have a business training," is the emphatic position taken by this woman of vast wealth, giving her opinions upon "The Benefits of Business Training for Women" in the Woman's Home Companion. "Besides being allowed a certain amount for her

clothing, she should be allowed to have a share or more in some corporation in which her father owns stock, and she should be allowed to manage the stock herself, not through a lawyer. A business man would do well to give his daughter a small interest in his business—let it be ever so small—so that she will set her mind to working as to how it can be improved. Parents who have real estate would be wise to give their daughter the title to a house, and let her manage it herself—collect the rental, bargain for repairs, etc.—all wars with her parents' consent, of course. Such a girl will make a better wife when she marries, knowing how to counsel her husband at critical times; and, if she has a better mother, in that she can begin her own business training almost from their infancy; and in the third place, she is prepared in case she should happen to be thrown upon her own resources."

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A GRAND BARGAIN, Ladies' extra fine quality \$15.00 suits, in light gray chevrons, perfect fitting, well made, silk lined jacket; reduction sale price only—	Excellent assortment of tan, brown, blue, black, gray suits in latest styles; reduction sale price only—
\$18.50 Suits for \$10.00.	\$32.50 Suits, for..... \$22.50
Excellent quality black, navy blue and gray suits, value \$18.50; reduction sale price only—	\$40.00 Suits, for..... 30.00
\$24 All Silk Lined Suits in Black Serge, this week only	\$50.00 Suits, for..... 35.00
\$15	\$60.00 Suits, for..... 45.00

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